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CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

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PRESIDENT EDWARDS, in his account of the great "Revival of Religion in New England," in his day, makes the following observations respecting the interest which ought to be felt among Christians for the colleges of the country.

"It appears to me," he says, "that care should be taken, some how or other, that these societies [colleges] should be so regulated that they should in fact be nurseries of piety; otherwise they are fundamentally ruined and undone, as to their main and most essential end. They ought to be so constituted that vice and idleness have no living there; which are intolerable in societies where the main design is to train up youth in Christian knowledge and eminent piety, to fit them to be pastors of the flock of the blessed Jesus. If we pretend to have any colleges at all under any notion of training up youth for the ministry, there should be some way found out that should certainly prevent its being thus. There is a great deal of pains taken to teach the scholars human learning. There ought to be as much and more care thoroughly to educate them in religion, and lead them to true and eminent

holiness. If the main design of these nurseries is to bring up persons to teach Christ, then it is of the greatest importance that there should be care and pains taken to bring those that are educated to the knowledge of Christ.

"It has been common in our public prayers, to call these societies the schools of the prophets. And if they are schools to train them up to be prophets, certainly there ought to be extraordinary care taken to train them up to be Christians. And I cannot see why it is not on all accounts fit and convenient for the governors and instructors of colleges, particularly, singly and frequently, to converse with the students about the state of their souls."

At the time when these remarks were penned, there were only three colleges in this country: *Harvard College*; the *College of William and Mary*, and *Yale College*. Harvard College, the most ancient of the three, by above sixty years, had then just completed the first century from its establishment. Since that period another century has been added to the annals of this venerable seat of learning, bringing its

history down to the present time. This latter period has witnessed an astonishing increase in the number of our colleges; as well as in the population, and in every other element of growth and prosperity to the country. From *three*, the number of colleges existing at the end of one hundred years after the first was founded, the colleges in the United States, now having charters of incorporation, amount in number to *One hundred and nine*;—which is an average increase of more than one for every year during the last century. The number of students now in the colleges of this country cannot be less than *ten thousand*; of which about *two thousand and one hundred* are in the thirteen colleges of New England.

To a great extent it is true, in respect to all the colleges of our country, as it certainly is in respect to those earliest established, that they owe their existence and prosperity to the influence of religion; and especially to the exertions and sacrifices of the ministers and members of the church of Christ. Our fathers, who were men of liberal and comprehensive views, did not indeed limit their design in the establishment of such institutions, by an exclusive reference to the interests of the churches; but the consideration which pressed with the greatest weight upon their hearts, in their exertions to found and foster these higher institutions of learning, was their indispensable instrumentality in securing a learned and evangelical ministry to the churches and people of this land in all coming time. President Edwards says, in the extract above quoted, that the Christians of his day were accustomed in their "public prayers" to speak of the colleges as "*the schools of the prophets*," inasmuch as it was always understood that it was their "main design to train up youth in Christian knowledge and eminent piety, to fit them to

be the pastors of the flock of the blessed Jesus."

A great proportion of the ministers who came to New England with the first emigrants, had been educated at the English universities. One writer states, that, "at the time of the founding of Harvard College, there were probably forty or fifty sons of the University of Cambridge in Old England—one for every two hundred or two hundred and fifty inhabitants—dwelling in the few villages of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The sons of Oxford," he adds, "were not few." With respect to their views in founding Harvard College, Cotton Mather says, "The primitive Christians were not more prudently careful to settle schools for the education of persons to succeed the more immediately inspired ministry of the apostles, and such as had been ordained by the apostles, than the Christians in the most early times of New England were to found a COLLEGE, wherein a succession of learned and able ministers might be educated. And, indeed, they foresaw," he adds, "that without such a provision for a sufficient ministry, the churches of New England must have soon come to nothing; the other hemisphere of the world would never have sent us over men enough to have answered our necessities; but, without a nursery for such men among ourselves, darkness must have soon covered the land, and gross darkness, the people." Increase Mather calls this college the glory not of Cambridge only, but of New England. "The ends for which our fathers did chiefly erect a college in New England," says he, "were that so scholars might be educated for the service of Christ and his churches in the work of the ministry; and that they might be seasoned in their tender years with such *principles* as brought their blessed progenitors into this wilder-

ness." "There is no one thing," he continues, "of greater concernment to these churches, in present and after times, than the prosperity of that society, [college]. *They cannot subsist without a college.* There are at this day not above two or three churches but what are supplied from thence."*

Of a complete list of the ministers of New England, inserted in Mather's *Magnalia*, comprising *one hundred and sixteen* names, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN were graduated at Harvard College.

The same religious design appears predominant in the establishment of the college of William and Mary, which was the second collegiate institution founded in the American Colonies. "In the year 1662, the Assembly of Virginia passed an act to make provision for a college. After premising the want of able and faithful ministers, and the improbability of a constant supply from the parent country, the act declares, that for the advancement of learning, education of youth, *supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety*, there be land taken up and purchased for a college and free school," &c. The preamble already referred to, has the following language: "The want of able and faithful ministers in this country, deprives us of those great blessings and mercies, that always attend upon the service of God."

The college of William and Mary was founded, and is still sustained, although in a state of comparative weakness and depression, by the Episcopalians.

The other college existing when President Edwards wrote the passage quoted in the beginning of this statement, to wit, Yale College, is the only one which continues at this day under the control of that denomination of evangelical Christians to which the

New England Fathers belonged. The steps taken for the establishment of that institution are sufficiently indicative of the special religious design which actuated its founders. The historian tells us that "*on account of an increasing demand for educated and pious ministers*, a number of individuals, in 1688, conceived the design of making another attempt to found a college." Reference is here had to some efforts of an earlier date on the part of the colony of New Haven, which had proved abortive.

These individuals, who were impelled by the wants of the churches to move effectively, were, all of them, Congregational ministers of Connecticut. A delegation from their number convened at New Haven first, in the year 1700, and "formed themselves into a society consisting of eleven ministers, and determined to found a college." They had another meeting the same year at Branford, a few miles from New Haven, and there, in the following manner, performed the act of establishing the college which has since grown to be the most popular institution in the country:—"Each minister gave a number of books; and, laying them on a table, pronounced words to this effect: '*I give these books for the founding a college in this colony.*'" About forty volumes were given.

Their petition presented to the General Assembly of the State for a charter, and drawn up by Judge Sewall, of Boston, who was not less distinguished for his piety than for his ability and learning as a judge, set forth that the measure originated from a desire "*to uphold the Protestant religion, by means of a succession of learned and orthodox men*," &c. It was doubtless with a recognition of this design, and with intent to further its accomplishment, as well as from deference to the special

* Fifth book of the *Magnalia*, as quoted in a history of Harvard College, Am. Qu. Reg. vol. 3.

exertions of the clergy, by whom the enterprise had been brought thus far, that the legislature, in the charter which they granted, ordained that the corporation of the college *should consist wholly of ministers.*

Yale College has continued to the present day to enjoy frequent, special manifestations of divine influence; and is among the small number which during the past year has been, in some measure, blessed with the presence of the Holy Spirit.

Up to the time of President Edwards, it has been ascertained from the triennial catalogues of Harvard and Yale, that about one half of all who had graduated at those colleges, had become ministers of the gospel. Thus richly did God answer the supplications of his people, in those early days, in making these institutions according to their intention and desire, "*schools of the prophets.*"

The statements now made, in reference to these three ancient colleges, are applicable substantially to the other colleges of New England; and likewise to many, if not nearly all the colleges of our land. Their existence is the result mainly of Christian solicitude and exertions for the welfare of the churches of Christ; and they are, in their present increase and maturity, among those towers of Zion's strength and beauty, in the midst of us, which a Christian should never forget in his prayers.

The last Thursday of February is at hand, which the churches have been accustomed, for many years past, to improve as a season of united prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit of God upon the colleges and literary institutions of our land. We trust that this interesting and important observance, so frequently owned of God in former years, will be regarded with increasing attention from year to year. Although

the present is a time of prevailing darkness and dearth in respect to special divine influences, and no cheering intelligence of a work of renewing grace has reached us for a long time from any of our colleges, yet surely the Lord's hand is not shortened that it cannot save, nor is his ear heavy, that it cannot hear. Our iniquities have hid his face from us; and therefore the duty is pressing upon us with a special urgency to take words into our lips and return unto the Lord, and, with confession of our unworthiness, to plead his ancient covenant with his people. Verily God will be inquired of to do this thing for us.

Collegiate Education at the South.

THE following article on the subject of Colleges and Collegiate Education in North Carolina, is taken from the "Report of a Committee of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, on the condition and prospects of Davidson College." Aside from the information which it gives respecting the University and other collegiate institutions in that State, the portion which we have given below contains a variety of facts and suggestions which are capable of a more general application. Indeed many of the facts which are made the subject of remark, for the purpose of illustration or comparison, are drawn from the condition and influence of colleges at the North; and even in other portions, where the remarks of the Committee are confined to the case before them, the intelligent reader will often trace an undesigned but instructive parallel with facts which are not without practical interest in New England.

The framers of our State Constitution, (say the Committee,) under an impression of the importance of pro-

viding means for educating the young, thought it not enough to leave the business to the contingency of future legislation; but made it a constituent part of the fundamental law of the State, that an University should be established and fostered. Their views, however, seem not to have reached beyond the establishment of a single institution. Their calculations were based on the then existing state of things. The State had not, previous to that time, enjoyed the privilege of a durable college; and there had been no opportunity of obtaining a liberal education, except at a great expense, such as few of the people could afford. Consequently, few had obtained a liberal education; and because few had been thus educated, the number to be educated, it was supposed, would be comparatively small; and, of course, it was thought, that one institution would be sufficient for the whole State. No adequate calculation seems to have been made for the great increase of population, that, in process of time, would spread itself over the wide extended territory, then a wilderness, but now become a fruitful field. The condition of the State, since the introduction of the article upon the University into the Constitution, has been materially changed. There is the same land; but the wilderness teems with an extensive population, which has reached into remote parts, that then were scarcely known.

The State of North Carolina covers an extent of territory, of not less than forty-eight thousand square miles. In its extreme length, it is not less than four hundred and thirty miles; and in breadth, a hundred and eighty. It embraces a population of more than seven hundred and thirty-five thousand inhabitants; of which number, at least five hundred thousand are white; interested in, and requiring suitable schools for education. For this population, we had, till recently, but one college. The average number of persons graduated at this institution, annually, will not, it is believed, reach forty; but we will suppose that to be the true number. Some young men, we admit, have gone from this State to other institutions, for education; but the number has probably never exceeded that of those who have come from other States, to be educated in

this. Since the establishment of Wake Forest, and Davidson colleges, the number of the graduated, within the State, has somewhat increased. Still, it is believed, the average annual number, does not exceed fifty. Taking this as the true average, we have one graduate to ten thousand inhabitants;—a proportion, small indeed, considering the amount of population; and a proportion that shows, in no equivocal light, the estimate put upon classical education among us. In the State of Connecticut, the number of young men graduated at her colleges for a few years past, has been as one to twenty-four hundred of the number of inhabitants. In the same ratio, we should have, annually, about two hundred. Taking the New England States together, the ratio of young men graduated at the different colleges, is to the whole population, as one to five thousand. The number of persons in the process of education, at the different colleges in Massachusetts, is as one to fourteen hundred of the population; in Connecticut, one to six hundred; in North Carolina, one to four thousand. Adopting the ratio of the last mentioned State, we should have, in the process of college education, not less than eight hundred and thirty; or taking the ratio of the other mentioned State, we should have at least three hundred and fifty.

In Connecticut, more are probably in the course of education, than the State itself furnishes; in Massachusetts, less. What number of those, graduated at our university, and other colleges, are educated in reference to the gospel ministry, is not easy to determine; probably, however, three annually would be a high estimate; while at some of the colleges in New England, one third of the class have this object in view; and, in all, the proportion is large.

If, then, public education is to be as well proportioned to the population, as in those parts of the country that have been mentioned, it seems to be almost a matter of necessity, that there should be more than one or two colleges within our borders. Massachusetts, with the same numerical population as this State contains, has three colleges; Connecticut, with a population of three hundred thousand, has three also; Vermont has two; while we, with a near-

ly three-fold population, have, till recently, had but one.

What the effect on the community would be, were as large a number to go forth, annually, from our colleges, as in those Northern States mentioned, experience only could determine. Certain it is, however, that the influence of such a body of young men, could not be otherwise than great. But, a single institution, especially if situated as our University is, at a remote distance from the extreme parts of the State, could not, without vast expense, become adequate to the education of such a number.

The probable effect of an increased number of colleges upon the literature and educational concerns of the State, is not to be overlooked, in making up an opinion, on this subject.

Experience has shown, that, wherever the means of education have been enlarged, there has been a proportionate increase of educated men. As literary institutions, in their various grades, have been multiplied, so have the numbers of those that resort to them, been increased. In every State of the Union, as primary schools have been established and extended, an increasing attention has been given to elementary education. The multiplication of primary schools, has prepared the way for, and occasioned an increase in the number of intermediate schools. These, in their turn, have called for an additional number of colleges. Every stage, in the improvement of primary schools, has called for a corresponding improvement in the higher institutions; so that, there has been an advance, in both their number and character.

The correctness of this remark must be obvious to every one, who has watched the progress of things, in our country. In North Carolina, as less has been done for the primary schools, so there has been less occasion for the establishment of the higher institutions. The efforts now making for the establishment and improvement of primary schools, will, however, if successful, soon prepare the way for the enlargement of the number of higher institutions. An impulse will proceed from these elementary schools, in every department of education. Already, a redeeming spirit has been aroused; and, when a better acquaintance with

the workings of the system shall have carried it forward to greater perfection, an influence will, of course, reach to the higher branches of learning.

The sure and certain consequence of the general diffusion of elementary knowledge, is, a demand for higher attainments. Intermediate schools will, therefore increase in number, and improve in character; and the demand for an increased provision, in colleges, will follow. Greater numbers will be educated, because there will be a call for the services of more, in teaching, and in the learned professions; while many, who expect to retire into private life after having passed through college, will aspire after an education, in order to fit them to hold a better rank, and enable them to gain a greater influence, in an improved state of society.

On the supposition, then, that our system of primary schools is to prosper, it is easy to perceive, that there must be, in some way, an extended provision for higher institutions. There must be an onward movement, in all the machinery of education. If one part be clogged, the motion of every other part will be obstructed; and if one part be made to move with accelerated velocity, a corresponding impulse must be given to the other.

But, further, while, from the primary schools, there is an upward influence upon the higher institutions; there will be a corresponding influence downwards, from the higher to the lower. The greater the number of those who have gained an extended education, and the more complete this education is, so much the more extensive and salutary will be the influence sent down upon the lower institutions of learning. The number of competent teachers, will thus be increased; and the half-educated will be compelled to give place to those, who are better prepared, and can perform their work in a better manner. They too, who after having completed their college course, retire into private life, will scatter about them, a wider and more savoury influence, that will extend itself, not only to the schools, but to the improvement of the public taste, and the general benefit of society. Thus, there will be an action and a re-action, from the one class of institutions to the other. The lower will become a stimulus to the higher; and the higher

will send back an influence, and give a finish to the lower.

Inasmuch then, as an increase of educated men is desirable, so we ought to wish, that the means of education should be extended. Confined to one college, the number of the educated, in proportion to the population, will be comparatively small. Distance of place, difficulty of access, and the greatness of expense, will deter some. An object at a distance, unless of uncommon brilliancy, is lost sight of, in the distance; while even an object of inferior excellence, engages our attention, because of its nearness.

Further: Experience has fully shown, that a great number of students, scattered in different institutions, are likely to do better, to become more thorough scholars, and ultimately more useful men, than when congregated, for education in one. Should the time come, when the proportion of young men in the process of education in North Carolina, shall equal that of some of the more favored States of New England, it will be far from being desirable, that all should be congregated in one place.

We regard, therefore, the establishment of new colleges, in this State, as by no means to be deprecated. We believe the effect on the literature of the State, and on all the minor educational operations, will be salutary; and that the good of the community will be materially promoted. Indeed, we believe that such a measure is intimately connected with our prosperity, and with our reputation, as well as with the success of the exertions that have been commenced, in relation to elementary education.

Nor need we fear, that the establishment of other institutions will be detrimental to the University. We fully believe that, instead of becoming an injury, they would rather become an occasion of good. The experience of other sections of the country removes every ground of fear, and completely refutes all objections on this point. When Amherst college was established, it was predicted that Williams college would be injured, if not ruined. Time has shown that both can live; and that both can flourish. The establishment of Amherst, of Washington at Hartford, and of the Wesleyan college at Middletown, it

was thought, would materially injure Yale: Yet, Yale has never been so prosperous, as since these institutions were established. Our University, in like manner, we apprehend, instead of being injured, would be benefitted, by the establishment of one or more colleges, within the State. Whatever will advance the literary character of the State, will add to the importance and influence of the University. Its friends will become more watchful, and more active; and will do more for its good. Its own literary character will be advanced by the stimulus of other institutions. If the standard of scholarship and the discipline of the other be high, an unwillingness to be outdone, will give an impulse to this. Suppose that, instead of the fifty young men who now go, annually, from all our colleges, there were four times that number going out, to scatter a wholesome influence through society, who cannot see, that immense results would follow? Even allowing, that many of these went abroad for employment; yet, the portion that remained, above the present number, would materially change the face of society. We are well aware, that some may be disposed to ask, where such a number as is contemplated can find employment? We are looking forward to a time, when the condition of things in our State, will be materially changed. We suppose that, in the various departments of society, there will be an increasing demand for educated men; and that the demand and the supply will be commensurate. The influence, upward and downward, will be mutual. Were the change to be effected at once,—were the full quota, according to the ratio mentioned, to be sent out immediately into the State, the supply might be found greater than the demand. But we are supposing a gradual improvement in our condition; and that, as the demand for educated men increases, a train of means, adequate to the supply, will be put in operation. Colleges are not brought to perfection in a day, or a year. They commonly spring from small beginnings; and grow up with the growth and demands of society. They are first to be planted; and we apprehend that, already, such a state of things exists among us as calls for the commencement of the work.

There are other arguments which serve to confirm the opinion we have given. The University has now as many students as its buildings can well accommodate. The number of students, too, is about as large as it is expedient to congregate at one place for education, especially when surrounded by a population that receives an influence from, rather than gives an influence to the institution.

But there are still other arguments that deserve attention. A single fountain may send forth a valuable stream; but gentle rivulets, flowing from many fountains, are more effectual, to refresh and fertilize a country.

The University is an institution that deserves the patronage of the public. But it is a single fountain, amid a wide-spread extent of territory. Other institutions, though they may not equal this in extent of means, or in the measure of influence, may yet, like smaller fountains, do much to spread a refreshing influence through the community. Places too remote from the University to feel its influence, would be so affected, that, instead of one central point, to which all must look, there would be other points of local attraction. While we speak of colleges that may be inferior to the University, we would by no means be understood to be the advocates of a superficial education; nor, for the sake of making education cheaper, would we recommend that it should be less thorough. Education can never be too thorough, or extensive. Admit, then, that for a time, newly established institutions may stand in a rank below the University, shall we say, that nothing ought to be done, because perfection cannot, at once, be attained? If it be desirable to increase the number of educated men, it is certainly desirable, that such adequate institutions should be established as will secure easy access, and be likely to attract numbers to their privileges. Even inferior advantages are, sometimes, to be tolerated, if pecuniary considerations forbid that better can be had. In such a country as ours, men of different grades of intellectual culture are needed, to fill the different stations in society. Every educated man is not expected to be a Newton; nor do the wants of society require, that every man, to be useful, should be of such

igantic stature. Men of humble attainments may be as useful, and do as much to diffuse a savoury influence through society, as they who can measure the comet's flight, or open the storehouse of nature, and disclose her hidden treasures. But further: Colleges do not make men. However well endowed, however abundant in their means, and however well qualified the teachers may be, it does not follow, that all the students will attain to great eminence in scholarship; or, that they will all rise, to a superiority over those who enjoy inferior privileges. Nay, it often happens, in opposition to this, that where the advantages have been best, the amount of study has been less; because the student, relying upon the superiority of his privileges, neglects to apply himself;—so that a student, in what is considered an inferior institution, has often out-done another, whose advantages have been far superior; for the plain reason, that, knowing his privileges to be inferior, he makes up the deficiency, by industry and self-application. It is self-application that makes the scholar; and, wherever correct habits of application are best formed, wherever the mind is best trained to think, act, and depend on itself, there the best education is obtained. In new institutions, that are struggling to form a character, a strictness of discipline, and a rigor of principle, such as are not found in older institutions, are often seen. Often, too, it happens, that while older and more noted institutions are filled by the sons of the wealthy, who deem close application a burden, other, and younger, and perhaps inferior institutions, are filled chiefly with those, who, having no other resource, from which to draw a future support, than their education, by industriously improving their time, acquire a control over themselves, accumulate a stock of knowledge, and, on going out into society, rise to the first places of public esteem. Within the compass of the last half century, the means and helps to an education have been greatly increased; but, it is much to be questioned, whether a greater proportion of those, who have gone out from our colleges, within that period, have laid a foundation for greater usefulness, than in the preceding period. They have, it is true,

acquired a knowledge of many things before unknown; but that they have been distinguished for a greater depth of thought, or have become prepared for greater usefulness in society, may be questioned. Grant, then, that for years, a newly established college may not equal the University, it may yet fit men to act well their part in life. It may raise up useful men; thinking men; men trained to habits of self-application; and men that will go forth into the world, to become the instruments of much good. We regard, therefore, the establishment of colleges, in addition to the University, among the most important means of promoting the public welfare.

There is another reason that may be offered, for the establishment of another college. It relates to the training of men for the gospel ministry. How are the churches to be supplied with educated men, as religious teachers? The number of clergymen, who have been educated at the University, forms but a small portion, even of the few educated ministers now living in the State. What number may, in former years, have annually gone forth from her walls, to enter the sacred office, we have no means of knowing; but, the average number during the last ten years, it is believed, will not exceed three. If this be a fair ratio, the question may well be asked, How are the churches to be supplied? Will it be said, "Send your young men to the University, and let them be educated for the purpose?" It is not our province to find fault with the University; nor have we a desire so to do. For the purposes for which it was intended, it is a valuable institution; but, to make provision for the education of young men for the ministry, formed no particular part of the arrangements of its projectors. Their object was general. Young men were to be liberally educated, in literature and science, without any particular reference to occupation. The influences that, at present cluster around the institution, partake little of a ministerial character. The board of trustees has been confined, from the first, almost exclusively to civilians. It includes, at present, but one clergyman. A large portion of the students, have either retired into private life, or entered the medical or legal profession.

The tone of feeling that now pervades the institution, is connected with these professions. A large portion, through the facilities presented for that purpose, are at this time looking forward to the profession of law. Their thoughts, their anticipations, their calculations, turn upon this; and their course of studies, in the closing year, in particular, favors these views.

All this is well; yet, these influences are unfavorable to an education for the gospel ministry. The tone of piety, under such circumstances, is not likely to be very elevated. The associations that gather around the student, are not such as are calculated to keep alive the flame of devotion. Where little is said of religion, and where the popular topics of discussion are diverse from this, it is not easy to keep the mind in that frame, which is necessary to him, who is looking forward to the sacred ministry. A young man who has that profession in view, needs all the helps which can be gathered around him, to prepare his mind for the work. He needs the stimulus of associates who have the same object in view. The associations that cluster around him, should, as much as possible, be such as to beget increased seriousness of thought, greater devotion, and a growing attachment to everything appertaining to his contemplated profession. This is not likely to be found, where the ministry is excluded from a proportionate share in the management of the institution. Civilians, however upright and worthy in their place, cannot be supposed to enter deeply into those things which concern the ministry. Nor will the ministry be likely to take a deep interest in an institution, where men of their profession are generally excluded from a share in its management. We say not this, to find fault with the course pursued. The State has an undoubted right, to appoint whom it it pleases, to the office of trust. But, the exclusion of the clergy, can hardly fail to prevent them from taking an active part in favor of the University. And, where the clergy do not feel an interest, it is hardly to be expected, that young men having the ministry in view, will resort for education. Let it not then be thought strange, when we say, that the University, under its present arrangement, and under a contin-

uance of present circumstances, is not likely to become a place, where many young men, having the ministry in view, will resort for education. An institution, where education for this purpose shall be made a more direct object of attention, is, therefore, to be desired.

But further: We receive it as a settled truth, that no literary institution can long continue to flourish, where a direct religious influence does not prevail. The more decided and extensive this religious influence is, the better is the prospect that the institution will be durable and useful. Where the officers partake much of the spirit of religion; where they perform their duties under a deep and ever-prevailing sense of responsibility to God;—there, religious instruction will be most faithfully given; there, the students are most likely to be affected with truth; and there, the greatest amount of perceptible good, in education, is usually found.

An institution may be established for scientific and literary purposes alone. In such a case, religion, in every shape and form, may be excluded. But, that it will long continue to flourish, is a position, by no means certain. In an institution established by a State, and which is the common property of all, no exclusive privileges can be given. To countenance any religious instruction, is to give a preference to what is peculiar. Religious instruction, then, if admitted at all, must be admitted by courtesy, or at the expense, and in violation of chartered rights. Admitted by courtesy, the influence, the instruction is designed to give, must in a great measure be neutralized, through fear that some may take offence on account of a supposed invasion of their rights. It must be dealt out in such general terms, and spread out into such a broad extent, as to appear of little importance whether received or not. It is only when truth is directed to some particular point, that its influence on the mind is felt. Religion, and religious instruction, admitted into a literary institution by courtesy, must always be tame; and, in a great measure, inoperative in its effects. It will be endured only while it is regulated by the same courtesy by which it was admitted. While it leaves the conscience undis-

turbed and while general faults only are reprov'd, and that in general terms, it will be allowed to remain without declared opposition; but when religion sets up a distinctive claim to attention; when it demands a separation from the fashionable customs of the world, and administers unequivocal reproof for particular faults, then it becomes an unwelcome intruder; and, if its rights are not made an inherent part of the institution, it will be ejected.

In a State institution, the influence of religion must be comparatively small; for the obvious reason, that, to become prominent, it must assume a sectarian aspect. Motives and arguments, drawn from other sources, must be substituted, to produce an influence on the youthful mind. Appeals must be made to worldly principles, to stimulate to diligence, and secure obedience to wholesome regulations. Instead of arguments drawn from the retributions of a future world, the rules of decorum, present and future reputation, and the good opinion of men, form the sources from which alone arguments can be drawn, to influence the conduct, and assist in moulding the character for its future condition. State influence,—the disapprobation on the one hand, and the applause on the other, of public men;—and the hope of future renown, must furnish the motives to stimulate, rather than a solemn responsibility to God, as accountable beings.

In an institution thus fettered, religious instruction can never assume that bold and dignified aspect, so essential to its true character. Motives and arguments, drawn from the maxims and principles of the world, even in their best form, must and always will be feeble, compared with those drawn from the high principles, sanctioned by the Eternal Being. No code of moral duties will be effectual to restrain from vice, which is not given forth, from the high court of Heaven; and is not enforced by the rewards and penalties of another world. Such a code requires all the sanctions of religion; and can never be well understood, or well appreciated, except where religious instruction is untrammelled; and stands forth in all the dignity and majesty of its divine original. It is not enough that it be admitted by courtesy; or that its existence be

merely tolerated. It must assume a bolder aspect; and instead of being dictated to, it must be allowed to dictate freely, both what shall be done and what shall be avoided. Such a license can hardly be expected in an institution which claims a like indulgence for the infidel and the Christian; and equal liberty for him who believes that every sect is equally good, and him who believes that his own only can be right.

Having thus given our opinion of the importance of a direct religious influence, in a literary institution, both as relates to the education of young men for the ministry, and to the general success of the students; and having also expressed our opinion of the benefit to be derived to the community from the establishment of other colleges in addition to the University, we now proceed more directly to inquire, Whether Davidson college be such an institution as may answer the purpose required; and whether it be such as ought to be encouraged?

It may not be improper to remark, that the object of the founders of this institution was not merely to build up a Presbyterian college; but to provide an institution where religious instruction should not be left to the contingency of chance, or be dependent on courtesy for permission to be given; but should form a constituent part of a system of education; so that its influence should be brought to bear directly upon the mind, during the whole course of study. They felt, as all good men should feel, that religious instruction should not be thrown into the back ground, or occupy a second place, in the scale of importance. They felt as the fathers and founders of our best institutions felt, that a provision made for education, without the accompaniment of religious instruction, would be but to expose the young to scepticism and infidelity. They regarded the prevalence of a religious influence in a literary institution, as necessary, not only for giving a greater efficiency to discipline, but also for laying the foundation for a greater elevation of character, and for preparing young men to exert a more salutary influence, when they go out to take a part in the concerns of society. These impressions were deeply in-wrought in the minds of the

founders of this institution, and exerted a powerful influence over all their operations. That other reasons were mingled with these, is true. One object with them, was to build an institution, where young men, whose means were limited, might obtain a good education. A college, situated amid a dense population, consisting mostly of men engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in moderate circumstances, they supposed, would so attract attention by its proximity, as to draw numbers within its reach, who otherwise would remain without a public education.

Another and prominent object with them, was to provide a place where young men, looking forward to the gospel ministry, might obtain an education under an influence, and in connection with circumstances, adapted to their contemplated profession. Few among the sons of the wealthy look to the ministry for employment; while such as are willing to devote themselves to this calling, are rarely able to meet the out-lays required in our more expensive institutions. To provide a place for the education of such, was, therefore, in their judgment, an important object, as connected with the perpetuity of the Christian ministry.

The Ministry we want.

To provide a ministry adequate in numbers and competent in qualifications for the work to which the church is called, is, I do not hesitate to say, *that duty which is first in order and highest in importance.* On this is dependent the success of all our missionary enterprises. Let this be done, and other things will follow in their course. Raise up an able ministry, that shall make itself felt on the understandings and in the hearts of men, and you have secured the end. Without this, all else that may be done will be useless, and the whole enterprise must fail. This is the *first link* in that glorious chain of agencies by which the church is to draw and bind the world to the throne of God and his Christ.

That, to raise up and train such a ministry, it is a matter of indispensable necessity that the church should have some specific agency, some plan, some system of means, well-devised, adequate, and thoroughly and efficient-

ly prosecuted, seems to me to be too obvious to bear an argument. How it has happened that of all the departments of the church's work, *this*, which is of all, that which is first in importance and in delicacy and difficulty, and that which, from the nature of the case, will least of all bear such treatment, has, to so great an extent as has been the case, been left unprovided for, to mere hap-hazard, or to be supplied by the *volunteer recruits* who may, without much intelligent consideration whether they are called either of God or men, and almost with such training as they list, or with no training at all, spontaneously offer themselves to the ministry; or how it can rationally be expected that the necessities of the church in this regard are to be so supplied, it is not easy to explain. Surely, when we think of the pressing need which there is of a vast increase in the numbers of the ministry in order to the accomplishment of the work which is to be done, it cannot but seem strange that, with even that measure of zeal and wisdom which has existed in the church, and which has evinced itself in other forms, attention has not been more drawn to some more efficient measures to provide for supplying this want. Nor does this appear less so when we look to the question of *adequate qualifications* in those who are to be brought into the ministry. Due attention to, and provision for, securing this are immensely more important than are measures for the increase of mere numbers. It is not less true in the spiritual warfare to which Immanuel calls his church, than in the warfare of earthly powers, that, for effective service, a comparatively small corps of strong and well-trained men is better than a multitude, that, having no strength but that of numbers, should equal in numbers the hosts of Xerxes. Brought into conflict, one would chase a thousand, and two would put ten thousand to flight. I think I do not err in supposing that it is an already widely existing and a growing sentiment among *the people*, whose lot it is to hear them that preach, that provision for securing superior qualifications in those who are to be preachers is more important than are any measures for an augmentation of mere numbers. This I believe to be eminently the true view of the sub-

ject, in reference to the ministry for the West.

The allegation sometimes made, that we have ministers enough, can proceed from Christian lips only through want of information. Of able and faithful men, men of talent and learning and mental discipline, men eloquent, not according to the model of a nice and finical rhetoric, but whose eloquence is in their mightiness in the Scriptures and their fullness of the Holy Ghost, who shall go every where through all the villages and the whole region of the land, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God—of such ministers we have not enough. No one can have looked with his own eyes upon our thousands of infant congregations, and our tens of thousands of destitute neighborhoods, that cry to the church and to heaven for the word of life, without feeling his heart pressed with a sense of the urgent need which there is of a great increase in the numbers of those, at whose voice the multitudes, now scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd, shall shout for joy, and the solitary desert shall sing. Still the result of whatever observation I have been able to make, and whatever reflection I could bring to the subject, is the clear and undoubting conviction, that, in providing for the ministry which shall accomplish the work which is to be done in the West, it is pre-eminently true, that there ought to be a regard more to a *high order of ministerial qualification*, than to the increase of numbers.

Dr. McMaster.

Graduates at the Colleges in the United States in 1844 and in 1845.

THE following table, showing the number of graduates for the last two years at twenty-nine of the principal Colleges in the United States—and at thirteen others, for one or the other of these two years—embraces all the numbers which we have been able to gather with sufficient certainty from the published accounts received at the Rooms of the American Education Society. In a few instances our information has been obtained from the most authentic private sources.

	1844.	1845.
Bowdoin, Me.	42	37
Waterville, Me.	11	7
Dartmouth, N. H.	59	59
University of Vermont,	24	25
Middlebury, Vt.	7	13
Harvard, Ms.	54	61
Williams, Ms.	33	34
Amherst, Ms.	29	30
Brown University, R. I.	26	28
Yale, Ct.	104	71
Trinity, Ct.	12	10
Wesleyan University, Ct.	17	21
Columbia, N. Y.	32	22
Union, N. Y.	81	72
Hamilton, N. Y.	19	28
Geneva, N. Y.	10	16
University of New York, N. Y. . . .	39	21
College of New Jersey, N. J. . . .	63	52
Rutger's, N. J.	24	15
Dickinson, Pa.	17	18
Jefferson, Pa.	35	40
Washington, Pa.	24	23
Pennsylvania, Pa.	12	4
Delaware, Del.	12	7
Georgetown, D. C.	9	6
Marietta, O.	5	13
Granville, O.	3	12
Western Reserve, O.	11	13
Nashville, Ky.	25	22

839 780

University of Pennsylvania, Pa. . . .	20
Transylvania University, Ky.	11
Centre College, Danville, Ky. . . .	17
University of Alabama, Ala.	20

907

Columbia College, D. C.	8
Miami University, O.	27
Wabash College, Ind.	3
Indiana (State) University, Ind. . . .	6
University of Michigan, Mich.	11
Illinois College, Ill.	11
Jackson College, Tenn.	4
Oakland College, Miss.	9
Franklin College, Ga.	16

875

SUMMARY.

Grad. at 29 Colleges in 1844,	839
At the same in 1845,	780
Difference,	59
Grad. at 33 Colleges in 1844,	907
" at 38 " 1845,	875
Difference,	32

Quarterly Meeting.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society was held at their Rooms, 15 Cornhill, January 14, 1846. Appropriations were granted, of fifteen dollars each, to one hundred and sixty-five young men. Of these, eighty are in theological seminaries, and eighty-five are in colleges. The new applications were twenty-five.

The Directors of the Central American Education Society at New York, reported that they had granted appropriations to seventy-four young men, of whom forty-nine are theological students, and twenty-five are in colleges. Nine new applications were received by that Board; making the number of new applicants this quarter thirty-five; and the whole number to whom appropriations have been granted, two hundred and thirty-nine.

During the last three months, as will be seen from the acknowledgments in this number of the Journal, the receipts have amounted to \$11,206 11, having been swelled to this large amount by the legacy of \$6,000 from the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, which his executors have thus promptly paid into the Treasury. The Board have now the satisfaction of stating that the debt of the Society is entirely liquidated. It will be their next endeavor, as soon as the liberality of the Christian public shall enable them to do so, to raise the quarterly appropriations to the full amount prescribed by the Rules of the Society. Of the time when they will be able to do this, however, we cannot now speak with assurance. It is true that all the resources of the Society will henceforth be available for its current expenditures. Nothing will have to be subtracted for the payment of interest on money hired; and nothing appropriated from legacies and

monies refunded by former beneficiaries, if any there may be, for the payment of an old debt. But then it is to be observed that these two sources of income, which the board have relied upon exclusively for the gradual liquidation of the debt, (never applying any thing to that object from the ordinary contributions of the churches,) and which, by the providence of God, have been far beyond the usual aggregate for the last two years, cannot be calculated upon in any thing like the same amount for the time to come. The dependence of the Society for its regular means of disbursement must, of course, be chiefly upon the annual contributions of the friends of the cause. These, at present, are not yielding enough to enable the Board to pay full appropriations to the students. May we not hope that an essential impulse will be given to the spirit of Christian liberality in aid of this cause, from a knowledge of the fact that to every dollar which is now contributed will be added every other which may come into the Treasury, to sustain and carry onward with adequate efficiency the great work in which the Society is engaged. As only one collecting agent is employed in New England, much reliance is placed upon pastors to see that the object is presented annually to their congregations. The number who co-operate with the General Agent in this way is increasing. Their assistance is gratefully acknowledged, and all are earnestly requested to lend their aid.

FUNDS.

Receipts for the January Quarter, 1846.

INCOME FROM FUNDS	339 09
LOANS REFUNDED	473 13

LEGACIES.

<i>Boston</i> , Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, by Mr. Edward Howard, Admr.	200 00
<i>Franklin</i> , Ms. Mrs. Elizabeth Littlefield, by Mr. Stephen Kingsbury, Exr.	156 00

<i>Hartford</i> , Ct. Mrs. Eunice Averill, by Francis Parsons, Esq., Exr.	1,000 00
<i>Pittsford</i> , Vt. Mrs. Rhoda Nourse, by Sam'l Kellogg, Esq., Exr.	268 04
<i>Salem</i> , Ms. Dea. Daniel Lang, by Mr. Robert Feele, Admr.	175 25
<i>West Springfield</i> , Ms. Rev. Jona. L. Pomroy, by Hon. Lewis Strong, Exr.	159 00
<i>Worcester</i> , Ms. Hon. Daniel Waldo, by John Tappan, John W. Lincoln, Geo. T. Rice, and Stephen Salisbury, Esqs., Exrs.	6,000 00—7,958 29

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

[Rev. John Todd, Pittsfield, Tr.]	
<i>West Stockbridge Village</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Whiton	10 00
<i>Williamstown</i> , Ed. Soc.	17 00—27 00

EDUCATION SOCIETY IN BROOKFIELD ASSOCIATION.

[Mr. William Howe, Jr. So. Brookfield, Tr.]	
<i>Spencer</i> , Soc. of Mr. Packard	7 00
<i>Warren</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Trask	46 61—53 61

ESSEX COUNTY NORTH.

[Col. Eben'r Hale, Newbury, Tr.]	
<i>Andover</i> , North Ch. and Soc.	13 00
<i>Newburyport</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Dimmick	17 45
Rev. Joseph Emerson, donation	30 00—60 45

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

[Mr. Lewis Merriam, Greenfield, Tr.]	
<i>East Haverley</i> ,	50
<i>Rouse</i> ,	3 00
<i>Shelburne</i> , Ladies' Assoc. 6,19, Gent.'s do. 5,	11 19—14 69

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

[Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Tr.]	
<i>Amherst</i> , East Parish,	10 00
<i>Hamp.</i> Ed. Soc. from disposable funds	37 84
<i>Hatfield</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Neal, Gent. 42,53,	
Ladies 21,51,	64 04
<i>Williamsburg</i> ,	39 16—151 04

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

[Mr. Samuel Reynolds, Springfield, Tr.]	
<i>Longmeadow</i> , Gent's Benev. Assoc.	14 00
<i>Ludlow</i> , Gent's Assoc. 10,05, Ladies' do. 6,07,	16 12
<i>Palmer</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Cross	9 00
<i>Springfield</i> , South Soc.	23 50
<i>West Springfield</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Wood	2 75—65 37

NORFOLK COUNTY.

[Ebenezer Alden, M. D. Randolph, Tr.]	
<i>Braintree</i> , Dea. Jona. Newcomb	10 00
<i>Medway</i> , Soc. of Rev. D. Sanford, balance	5 00
<i>North Weymouth</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Emery	33 63
<i>Walpole</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Bigelow	6 25
<i>Wrentham</i> , Female Ed. Soc. \$40 of wh. to cons. Rev. Horace James an H. M. and \$15 of wh. (by Mrs. Sally Blake) to cons. Miss Amanda Rowley an H. M. of Norfolk Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Esther Whiting, Tr.	60 20
Soc. of Rev. Messrs. Fisk and James	36 00—151 08

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

[Dea. Morton Eddy, Bridgewater, Tr.]	
<i>Abington</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Powers, bal. 7, and \$30 from a member of his Ch.—the bal. to const. Rev. Dennis Powers an H. M.	37 00
<i>Halifax</i> , Soc. of Rev. Mr. Howland	4 75—41 75

RELIGIOUS CHAR. SOC. MIDDLESEX NORTH AND VICINITY.

[Dea. Jona. S. Adams, Groton, Tr.]	
<i>Ashby</i> , Association	39 06
<i>Boxboro'</i> , do.	3 40
<i>Fitchburg</i> , Rel. Char. Soc. by Dea. J. T. Farwell, Tr.	80 48
Ladies' Ed. Soc. Mrs. Sarah Downe, Tr.	19 12

Harvard, Association	26 33
Isominster, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. Susan Lincoln, Tr.	10 07
Littleton, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Bryant	12 50
Lunenburg, Association	9 66
Pepperell, do.	21 00
Shirley, do.	25—221 87

SOUTH CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES, MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

[Rev. George E. Day, Marlboro', Tr.]	
Southboro', Soc. of Mr. Rawson	12 37

WORCESTER CO. CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

[Hon. Abijah Bigelow, Worcester, Tr.]	
Worcester, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Sweetser	92 04
Soc. of Rev. Mr. Smalley	48 00—140 04
Lady in Massachusetts, donation	20 00

MAINE BRANCH.

[Prof. William Smyth, Brunswick, Tr.]	
Augusta, Soc. of Rev. Dr. Tappan	47 00
Bath, Winter St. Ch.	23 45
Lubec, from Mr. Solomon Thayer	20 00
Sanford, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Goss	5 00
	\$95 45

NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

[Hon. Samuel Morrill, Concord, Tr.]	
Bath, Soc. of Mr. Cleveland	5 00
Campton, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Shedd	3 75
	\$8 75

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

[Joseph Warner, Esq., Middlebury, Vt., Tr.]	
Newbury, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Campbell	4 00
Pawlet, Cong. Ch. and Soc.	18 53
Tinmouth, do.	1 50
Vergennes, do.	30 00
	\$54 03

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

[Edward Goodwin, Esq. Hartford, Tr.]	
Berlin, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Woodworth	19 00
East Windsor, Soc. of Rev. Mr. Bartlett	2 00
Wethersfield, Collected by Rev. J. Emerson, Agt. in Societies of Rev. Dr. Tucker and Rev. Dr. Chapin	119 87
	\$140 87

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

[William A. Booth, Esq. New York, Tr.]	
Carmel, Gilead Society, N. Y.	4 37
Catskill, Collection	38 45
Mr. Penfield	5 00
Miss Sophia Day, in part to cons. her an H. M.	10 00
Franklin Co. by C. F. Spofford	43 00
Munson, Mich. W. H. Boyd	12 00
New York, Mercer St. Ch. by W. L. King	10 00
Spring St. Ch.	102 10
Bleeker St. Ch. Collection	122 00
C. N. Talbot	25 00
J. E. Woolsey	50 00
James Rosevelt	50 00
Brainard Ch.	16 11
	\$488 03

UTICA AGENCY.

[James Dutton, Esq. Utica, Tr.]	
Champlain 40, Cincinnati 1,	41 00
Cooperstown 53.70, Crown Point 3,	58 70
Deer River 15, Glen's Falls 40.37,	55 37
Gouverneur 31.88, Greenfield 9.23,	41 11
Holland Patent 39 05, Keeseville 36.01,	75 06
Malone 17, Manchester 41, L. Kirby 5,	63 00
Middlefield Centre 23.62, Middle Granville 5,	28 62
Plattsburg 21, Refunded, 28,	49 00
Watertown 29, West Coventry 11,	40 00
White Hall	60 00
	\$509 86

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

[James S. Seymour, Esq. Auburn, Tr.]	
Elmira 22.50, Genesee 33.84,	56 34
Livonia 13, Rushville 10,	23 00
Rochester, A. Champion, Esq.	100 00
	\$179 34

Whole amount received, \$11,406 11.

Clothing received during the Quarter.

New Ipswich, N. H. by Joanna Thayer, Sec. 11 shirts, 11 collars, 2 pair pillow cases, and 3 pair woolen socks, valued at \$10 51.

Quarterly List of Ordinations and Installations.

The following statistics of Ordinations, Installations, and Deaths of Clergymen, are as extensive and accurate as we can make them from the papers published by the different denominations of Christians to which we have access.

MAINE.

ADONIRAM J. COPELAND, Cong. ord. evan. East Brewer, Oct. 8, 1845.
ALLEN LINCOLN, Cong. ord. pastor, Gray, Nov. 5.
BENJAMIN HOWE, JR., Cong. ord. pastor, Wells, Nov. 5.
ELIAS CHAPMAN, Cong. ord. pastor, Newfield, Nov. 26.
SAMUEL BOWKER, Cong. ord. pastor, Union, Dec. 10.
B. S. KENDALL, Cong. ord. pastor, Machias, Dec. 29.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CHARLES WILLEY, Cong. ord. pastor, Chichester, Oct. 15.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. ord. pastor, Litchfield, Oct. 29.
LOREN THAYER, Cong. ord. pastor, Windham, Nov. 5.
MOSES H. WELLS, Cong. ord. pastor, Pittsfield, Nov. 19.
ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, Cong. ord. pastor, Exeter, Nov. 26.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ALFRED EMERSON, Cong. ord. pastor, South Reading, Oct. 15.
ADIN H. FLETCHER, Cong. ord. F. M. Boxboro', Oct. 15.
JOHN KENDALL, do. do. do.
TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN, Bap. inst. pastor, Southbridge, Oct. 15.
EZEKIEL ROBINSON, Bap. inst. pastor, Cambridge, Oct. 22.
RICHARD S. STORRS, JR., Cong. ord. pastor, Brookline, Oct. 22.
ABRAHAM JACKSON, Cong. inst. pastor, South Deerfield, Oct. 22.
EDWARD WEBB, Cong. ord. F. M. Ware Village, Oct. 23.
WILLIAM BATES, Cong. ord. pastor, Northbridge, Nov. 5.
THOMAS M. SMITH, Epis. ord. priest, Boston, Nov. 12.
JAMES ANDEN, Bap. ord. pastor, Dighton, Nov. 13.
DANIEL R. CADY, Cong. ord. pastor, Rutland, Nov. 16.
EDWARD Y. SWIFT, Cong. inst. pastor, Northampton, Nov. 19.
JOY H. FAIRCHILD, Cong. inst. pastor, South Boston, Nov. 19.
GEORGE A. OVIATT, Cong. inst. pastor, Boston, Nov. 20.
WILLIAM S. LEAVITT, Cong. ord. pastor, Newton, Dec. 3.
JULIUS S. SHALER, Bap. ord. pastor, Roxbury, Dec. 9.
R. E. TAYLOR, Epis. ord. priest, Lowell, Dec. 10.

RHODE ISLAND.

CHARLES HYDE, Cong. inst. pastor, Central Falls, Oct. 15.
KAZITT ARVINE, Bap. ord. pastor, Woonsocket, Nov. 6.
O. C. WHEELER, Bap. ord. pastor, East Greenwich, Dec. 4.

CONNECTICUT.

FLETCHER J. HAWLEY, Epis. ord. priest, Hartford, Oct. 11.
JUDSON B. STODARD, Cong. inst. pastor, Sherman, Oct. 15.
MARK TUCKER, D. D., Cong. inst. pastor, Wethersfield, Oct. 15.
HENRY OLMSTED, JR., Epis. ord. priest, Bethel, Oct. 25.
WILLIAM EVERETT, do. New Canaan, Oct. 27.
HORACE WINSLOW, Cong. inst. pastor, Rockville, Oct. 30.
WILLIAM VIEBERT, Epis. ord. priest, Fair Haven, Nov. 12.
CHARLES H. HALL, do. do. do.
A. G. RAYMOND, Cong. ord. pastor, Bloomfield, Dec. 3.
HENRY B. ELIJOT, Cong. inst. pastor, Waterbury, Dec. 17.
CHARLES S. ADAMS, Cong. inst. pastor, Westford, Jan. 7, 1846.
WILLIAM W. PATTON, Cong. inst. pastor, Hartford, Jan. 8.

NEW YORK.

WILLIAM T. VAN DOREN, Pres. inst. pastor, Port Byron, Sept. 10.
 L. MERRILL MILLER, Pres. inst. pastor, Bath, Oct. 8.
 E. H. PAYSON, Pres. inst. pastor, New Hartford, Oct. 14.
 JOSHUA LEONARD, Pres. inst. pastor, Delhi Village, Oct. 14.
 DAVID MILLS, Pres. ord. evan. East Windham, Oct. 21.
 ROYAL G. WILDER, Pres. ord. F. M. Malone, Oct. 22.
 SAURIN ELLIOT LANE, Pres. ord. H. M. Albany, Oct. 22.
 HUGH SMITH, Pres. ord. pastor, New York, Oct. 23.
 ISAAC N. SPRAGUE, Cong. inst. pastor, Brooklyn, Oct. 27.
 PHILIP C. PETTIBONE, Cong. inst. pastor, East Stockholm, Oct. 29.
 JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Pres. ord. pastor, Greenport, Nov. 6.
 LORAN W. RUSS, Pres. ord. pastor, Bath, Nov. 11.
 B. W. WHITCHER, Epis. ord. priest, Geneva, Nov. 12.
 MASON GALLAGHER, do. do. do.
 E. A. RENOUF, do. do. do.
 CHARLES SEYMOUR, do. do. do.
 JOHN C. F. HOES, D. Ref. inst. pastor, Kingston, Nov. 13.
 SAMUEL STORRS HOWE, Pres. inst. pastor, Brasher Falls, Dec. 25.
 FREDERICK GORHAM CLARK, Pres. ord. evan. New York, Dec. 29.
 REUBEN TINKER, Pres. inst. pastor, Westfield, Dec. 31.
 REES C. EVANS, Pres. ord. pastor, Lewiston, Jan. 8, 1846.

NEW JERSEY.

SAMUEL MILLER, JR., Pres. ord. pastor, Mount Holly, Dec. 31.
 MORSE ROWELL, Pres. ord. pastor, Manchester.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EZRA STILES ELY, D. D., Pres. inst. pastor, Northern Liberties, Phil. Oct. 12.
 ALEXANDER HEBERTON, Pres. inst. pastor, Berwick, Nov. 25.
 JAMES G. RALSTON, Pres. ord. pastor, Norristown, Dec. 17.

DELAWARE.

WILLIAM R. WORK, Pres. inst. pastor, Christiana Bridge, Dec. 22.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

NINIAN BANNATYNE, Pres. ord. pastor, Washington, Jan. 13, 1846.

VIRGINIA.

J. P. CORRON, Bap. ord. pastor, Union, Sept. 21.
 JOSEPH HAY, Bap. ord. pastor, Deep Run, Nov. 15.
 B. M. SMITH, Pres. inst. pastor, Staunton, Nov. 22.
 ROBERT LEWIS, Bap. ord. pastor, Seneca, Nov. 28.
 RICHARD JENKINS, Bap. ord. pastor, Appomattox, Nov. 29.
 HOWARD W. MONTAGUE, Bap. ord. pastor, Piscataway, Dec. 7.

KENTUCKY.

SAMUEL W. CHANEY, Pres. ord. pastor, Springfield, Nov. 16.

INDIANA.

JESSE EDWARDS, Pres. ord. evan. Logansport, Oct. 7.

ILLINOIS.

BLACKBURN ZEPFLER, Pres. ord. evan. Kaskaskia, Oct. 3.
 SOCRATES SMITH, Pres. ord. pastor, Beardstown, Nov. 23.

MICHIGAN.

S. C. HICKOK, Pres. inst. pastor, Coldwater, Dec. 9.
 LOUIS MILLS, Pres. inst. pastor, Eckford, Dec. 31.

Whole number in the above list, 81.

SUMMARY.

Ordinations.....	56	New Hampshire.....	5
Installations.....	23	Massachusetts.....	18
	—	Rhode Island.....	3
Total.....	84	Connecticut.....	12
		New York.....	21
		New Jersey.....	2
		Pennsylvania.....	3
		Delaware.....	1
		District of Columbia.....	1
		Virginia.....	6
		Kentucky.....	1
		Indiana.....	1
		Illinois.....	2
		Michigan.....	2
		Total.....	84
OFFICES.			
Pastors.....	63		
Priests.....	11		
Evangelists.....	5		
Foreign Missionaries.....	4		
Home Missionary.....	1		
Total.....	84		
DENOMINATIONS.			
Congregational.....	32		
Presbyterian.....	29		
Baptist.....	11		
Episcopalian.....	11		
Dutch Ref.....	1		
Total.....	84		
DATES.			
1845. September.....	2		
October.....	30		
November.....	30		
December.....	17		
1846. January.....	4		
Not specified.....	1		
Total.....	84		
STATES.			
Maine.....	6	Total.....	84

Quarterly List of Deaths of Clergymen.

MAINE.

DANIEL SMITH, et. 78, Meth. Wayne, Oct. 10.
 DAVID MCGREGOR, et. 74, Pres. Falmouth, Oct. 18.
 EATON MASON, et. 42, Cong. Dixfield, Nov. 1.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN SABIN, et. 75, Cong. Fitzwilliam, Oct. 14.
 OTIS C. WHITON, et. 51, Cong. Haverhill, Oct. 16.
 EPHRAIM PUTNAM BRADFORD, et. 69, Cong. New Boston, Dec. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FLAVEL SHURTLEFF, et. 61, Bap. Halifax, Oct. 13.
 WILLIAM C. WOODBRIDGE, et. 51, Cong. Boston, Nov. 9.
 WILLIAM BASCOM, et. 65, Cong. Boston, Nov. 16.
 COLUMBUS SHUMWAY, Worcester, Nov. 21.
 WILKES ALLEN, et. 70, Uni. North Andover, Dec. 2.

CONNECTICUT.

SAMUEL MOSELEY, et. 36, Cong. Hartford, Dec. 8.

NEW YORK.

SAMPSON MAYNARD, et. 89, Meth. Lumberland, Sep. 20.
 AMZI FRANCIS, et. 52, Pres. Bridgehampton, L. I. Oct. 18.
 GAD N. SMITH, et. 32, Meth. New York, Oct. 22.
 GEORGE BOURNE, et. 63, New York, Nov. 20.

NEW JERSEY.

ALBERT B. DOD, et. 40, Pres. Princeton, Nov. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN BIDLOCK, et. 85, Meth. Kingston, Nov. 27.
 J. PECKWORTH BALDWIN, et. 27, Bap. Lower Merion, Dec. 12.
 DAVID DENNY, et. 78, Pres. Chambersburg, Dec. 16.

MARYLAND.

LLOYD SELBY, et. 69, Meth. Howard District, June 24.
 THOMAS ROBINSON, et. 38, Meth. Anne Arundel Co. Nov. 29.

VIRGINIA.

J. W. CRONIN, et. 32, Meth. Staunton, Nov. 3.

TENNESSEE.

CHARLES ANTHONY VAN VLECK, et. 51, Morav. Greenville, Dec. 21.

ILLINOIS.

JOHN McELFRESH, et. 57, Meth. Morgan Co. July 18.
 CHARLES D. CAHOON, Meth. Rockford, Sept. 25.
 GEORGE W. SEEMAN, et. 39, Elkhorn Grove, Oct. 18.

Whole number in the above list, 27.

SUMMARY.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30.....	1	Maine.....	3
30 40.....	5	New Hampshire.....	3
40 50.....	2	Massachusetts.....	5
50 60.....	5	Connecticut.....	1
60 70.....	5	New York.....	4
70 80.....	5	New Jersey.....	1
80 90.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	3
Not specified.....	2	Maryland.....	2
	—	Virginia.....	1
Total.....	27	Tennessee.....	1
		Illinois.....	3
Sum of all the ages speci- fied.....	1,427	Total.....	27
Average age of the 25.....	57		
DENOMINATIONS.		DATES.	
Congregational.....	6	1845. June.....	1
Presbyterian.....	3	July.....	1
Methodist.....	9	September.....	2
Baptist.....	2	October.....	8
Unitarian.....	1	November.....	9
Moravian.....	1	December.....	6
Not specified.....	5		—
Total.....	27	Total.....	27